

# Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XX.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1840.

No. 1049.



WILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, October 8.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT

WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Electoral Ticket.

1. Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke.
2. Gen. JAMES WELLS, of Lincoln.
3. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
4. JAMES MERRILL, of Caswell.
5. Hon. ARRAH RENCHER, of Chatham.
6. JOHN E. KELLY, of Moore.
7. Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
8. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
9. Col. WILLIAM L. LONG, of Halifax.
10. WILLIAM F. CHERRY, of Bertie.
11. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimans.
12. JIMMY COLLINS, of Washington.
13. JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.
14. DANIEL D. BAKER, of New Hanover.

Election to be held on the 2d Thursday of November, the 12th day of the month.

Many of our readers will, no doubt, ask why this half sheet of the Recorder, or this half of a leaf instead of a whole page? We will explain: The Editor concluded to divide the page, by giving his patrons one half and taking the other to the Raleigh Convention. The patrons of the Recorder will not murmur, we are persuaded, when they reflect that it is not often the Editor thus "divides the loaf."

Georgia.—The election in this state for nine members of Congress and the state legislature, took place on Monday the 5th inst. As yet we have no intelligence of the results. Both parties have anticipated a victory; it would not seem as if the democratic ticket prevailed; nevertheless we have cause to think dubiously.

The Presidential Election.—"Coming events cast their shadows before them;" if this be true, "the work goes bravely on" in respect to the Presidential election, and Harrison bids fair to be our next President—we have conquered our opponents in quarters where we had expected defeat—nay, where we did not even dream of victory; and already have we sent terror in the enemy's camp; already have we heard their groans resounding from Washington; already do we see a horde of office holders, neglecting the duties of their office and the public interest, in the field imploring protection in offices which they are conscious of having polluted, and meanly, and wretchedly abused. But thank heaven, in whose hands we have committed our cause, they plead in vain—the patriot voice is not to be hushed, nor the heart changed, nor the attention arrested from the wrongs, and miseries, and wretchedness, inflicted upon his country, by the supplications of men so notoriously corrupt.

Whigs of North Carolina sons of patriotic steel! slumber not! As you value liberty, as you love your country, as you deplore depravity in Government, and as you desire its reformation in its pristine purity, we charge every man of you to be vigilant, be active—do your duty—'tis Rome demands your help.' The day of the election is close by, and our opponents are busy; their defeat in August has not relaxed their perseverance, but doubled it. "Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more."

The Globe of the 1st inst., says it has returns from all the Townships of Maine except No. 2, and a few plantations, and expresses its belief that Fairfield (V. B.) is elected by 70 votes. We think Gov. F.'s election is mixed with considerable doubt, the Globe's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

Robert W. Haywood has been appointed Adjutant General of this state, vice Beverly Daniel, dec'd.

There will be praying at Pleasant Green on Sunday the 18th of Oct.

Gen. Harrison "a Coward."—This charge has been made, and urged as a reason why Gen. Harrison should not be promoted to the Presidency, by, perhaps, every administration journal in the Union, which has been echoed and re-echoed by most of the "wire workers" of the Van Buren party, the honest testimony of Col. R. M. Johnson, Vice President of the U. States, and the testimony of other distinguished officers who fought with their gallant Commander, to the contrary notwithstanding. What is the testimony of Col. Johnson? He spoke thus in the House of Representatives, whilst a member of that body: "During the late War, he was longer in actual service than any other General Officer—he was, perhaps, officer in action than any one of them, and NEVER sustained a defeat." We might quote further, and show that there was a time, and that not very remote, when Col. Johnson regarded Gen. Harrison as one of the first men in the Union, both in a military and civil capacity. But our object in the outset was, simply, to give publicity to the unjoined extract from a recent number of the Richmond Enquirer, a leading organ of the Van Buren party—Mr. Ritchie says:

"No man has pronounced Harrison a coward whose opinion is entitled to respect."

So far so good. But has not the Enquirer, in its party rage, lately made the charge of "cowardice" against the man, who, in the language of James Madison, "has done more for his country, with less compensation for it, than any man living"? Perhaps the Enquirer only insinuated "cowardice" if we mistake not, however, it had the hardihood to do both. But "a change has come over the spirit of his dreams!" Why? The testimony of distinguished officers, brave, patriotic, and highly respectable, stamped the charge with falsehood—their testimony was too strong, too honorable, and too abundant for the Enquirer; its character, sullied as it is, forced it to gain what it had said. We repeat, the Enquirer participated in the charge, notwithstanding the high estimation in which it held General Harrison a few years ago, when untrammelled by party, unswayed by reward—nay, when it scorned its now favorite principle, "the victors belong the spoils"—when it could respond to the above sentiment of Col. Johnson, "even so"—and when it could proudly sanction that of the immortal Madison, and exclaim "Cato, thou reasonest well."

"The Workingman's Advocate"—Extra.—is the title of an extraordinary inflammatory address, which we presume is scattered over this country as thick as ever was that precious leafing Gen. Harrison with approving a law to sell "poor respectable neighbor men and women," for horse stealing, hog stealing, burning houses, &c. &c. There is no telling where the thing was printed, nor at whose instance, for no one seems to have been so void of shame as to endorse it; but we think we hear the screams of Kendall's "children" arising from it—poor babes! sweet little children! how long will the shouts of Whig victories continue to disturb their repose, and cause them, even at midnight, suddenly to jerk, and throw their hands from under the "silken sheets." We say we fancy we hear their cries, because, after dealing out a volley of abuse against the "accursed Banks," after conjuring up "raw-head and bloody bones," after attempting to excite the poor against the rich, it thus addresses the former class: "The enemies of your country are plotting your destruction. The widow's tears will not check them," &c., "nor the cries of the orphan be heard," &c. &c. Then comes an article from the N. Y. Era, which tells about some negro in N. Y. offering to bet a white man that Harrison would be elected President—it takes care however not to say which made the bet, the white man or the negro; nor does it tell us that the white man did not equalize himself so far as to bet; nor are we informed of the name of the white man; but, if the story is not false from beginning to end, the white man here advertised to, may be the Editor himself. The Editor labors to convey two ideas by this "bet": 1st, that Harrison is an abolitionist!!!! 2nd, that the Whigs must have imported British gold to "bet" with, and, ergo, the negro in question, probably, had gold!!!! So much on the one hand—what does it prove on the other? Why, three facts: 1st, that the white man and negro conversed together on politics, 2nd, that the white man equalized himself with the negro. And, 3rd, that "a mountain labored and brought forth a mouse!!!" The address goes on and speaks of the late negro insubordination in Louisiana, and audaciously intimates that the Whig party was the cause of it, when precisely the reverse is the fact. Southern Whigs are charged by the hired minions of a corrupt and corrupting administration that seeks to divert the eyes from the mountain of depravity upon which it rests, as being leagued with Northern fanatics; this charge has as often been repelled with indignation and hurled back in the

teeth of those who made it, where it more properly belongs: Thus has the fanciful question been publicly discussed in the midst of the slaves, and in the discussions the Whigs have proved that Mr. Van Buren voted and acted with the Abolitionists on all questions involving Southern interests. We might instance the Missouri question; his votes to restrict the introduction of slavery into the Territory; his vote in 1821, to give free negroes the right of suffrage; those who possessed a certain trivial amount of property, and to take the right of suffrage away from white men who had no property; and his admission of negro evidence into courts-martial against white men; together with his acknowledgment that Congress has the constitutional right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—all which are on record, and all which prove him an abolitionist. And may this not account for the insubordination referred to? If they have listened to the party discussions of the day, heard the charge made against the Whigs, and the facts just stated recited by the Whigs, to prove the ill-effects of the charge, we contend that the facts furnish them the inference that the President is with the Abolitionists in sympathy and in feeling; and therefore the revolt!

From Arkansas.—The foregoing is an extract of a letter, dated 2d September ultimo, from a gentleman who has lived for the last fifteen years, in Arkansas. He is now a resident of Mississippi county, in that state, and enjoys as good an opportunity of knowing the public sentiment as most men. Pet. Intel.

"I rejoice to tell you, that Harrison and Tyler are daily gaining ground in this quarter; yet it seems almost incredible that they should obtain the vote of the state. Should the changes, however, be as great in other counties as in this, they would carry the state by an overwhelming majority. In this county, in March, we were more than two thirds Democrats. The Whigs now have a majority; as I think our October election will show. Of this county I speak understandingly. I hear almost daily of numerous changes in other counties."

Religion of the Extra Globe.—It seems to be evident that many of the zealous leaders of the administration are men who care but little about those principles of virtue and those rules of justice, which should be the basis of government, the guide of legislation, and the safeguard of public liberty. The late exposure of the unfortunate Brownson, has only confirmed fear that had long existed in the breasts of all virtuous Whigs. Abner Kneeland, the late leader of the unbelievers in this vicinity, who was convicted of blasphemy in our courts of justice, is the regularly nominated candidate for Counsellor, in Van Buren county, Iowa Territory; and Robt. D. Owen, whose principles, like those of his colleague, Fanny Wright, are subversive of religion, morality, and social order, is a Van Buren candidate for Elector of President, in Indiana. What must the people be who nominate such men, what the Government that meets their approbation? A paragraph in the Extra Globe, which is edited by Amos Kendall, who has just left the bosom of the President, to corrupt the press and pervert the truth, or, in other words, to support the Administration—this paragraph will show that Brownson and Kneeland and Owen have made no mistake in the selection of their leaders at Washington. In referring to some documents, which the Whigs published as evidence of the opinions of General Harrison upon questions of public interest, the Globe says, "The documents in which you refer are subject to as many constructions and misconstructions as the Christian's Bible." The great majority of professing Christians believe that the Bible is the inspired word of God, and, however they may differ about the interpretation of some passages, they cannot allow this holy book to be degraded to a level with political documents, even of their own party. I think the attention of the religious community has not been sufficiently turned to the want of reverence and the disregard for sacred things which characterize the sayings and doings of the men in power and their supporters. I am no bigot, but when I see the Government paper, to which all others of the party look with blind devotion, scoffing at the Holy Scriptures, I cannot think favorably of the religious character of our rulers, under whose eye, and by one of whose counsellors, the blasphemy is published. Such blasphemies dropped by authority, will encourage the prodigal

and irreligious in every corner of the land to further exertion in the work of infidelity, and this fair land will soon be shorn of its greatest ornament, an external respect, at least, for Christianity and its institutions. Boston Courier.

WHERE DOES THE MONEY? The Locofoco organs occasionally call upon the Whigs to specify when, where, and how the public money has been wasted by the Administration. We have already made a hundred specifications, and we propose to make a few more.

By an official document communicated to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that in the year 1837, at thirty-four reports, the sum of \$227,365.50 was paid out of the public treasury to quarter-house officers, over and above the entire amount of revenue collected by them—and this, too, exclusive of defalcations.

At Passamaquoddy, in Maine, the whole amount of revenue collected in 1837, was \$6,665.95; while the expense of collecting this sum, of which officers salaries constituted the principal, amount to \$25,113.73—or paying nearly four dollars for collecting one.

Against At Wiscasset, in the same state, the whole amount of revenue collected was \$10,725.21; while the officers' salaries and other expenses amount to \$80,000—or upwards of five dollars for collecting one.

Against At Waldborough, in the same state, the revenue collected, amounted to the sum of \$781.31; while the officers' salaries, &c., amounted to the enormous sum of \$19,103.43—or upwards of twenty-five dollars paid for each one received!

But, worst of all, in which the amount of revenue collected was twelve dollars, and the expense of collecting amount to three thousand—or upwards of 200 dollars paid for each one collected!!! Louisville Journal.

From the Nashville Banner.

CHARGES, &c. Gov. Russell, who is said to possess greater personal popularity than any man in Mississippi, and who has been for years the Ajax of the Administration party in that state, in a letter, dated Jackson, July 17th, 1839, and addressed to a Whig Committee of Nashville, numbered his "deliberate determination," opposing every Harrison at the ensuing election. He says:

"I am, and ever shall be, a democrat, and when those who profess the doctrines of democracy carry them out in good faith, I will be found acting with them, and not till then. I have no political views to subscribe, but will, regardless of the source from which they emanate, continue to oppose those measures that I think are calculated to injure my country, to advocate such as I conceive are calculated to sustain our free institutions, and spread peace, prosperity, and happiness through the land."

The financial concerns of the country are in so deplorable a condition that a change cannot be for the worst. I am clearly of opinion that the doctrines of an exclusive gold and silver currency are calculated to produce a scene of bankruptcy and ruin, never before witnessed in our devoted country.

I have heretofore been an advocate of the "exclusive State Bank system" but I am fully convinced that in consequence of local influences and local causes, that neither the government nor the people can prosper without the aid of a National Bank—such Bank can and will, as it has done heretofore, be a currency preferable to a metallic currency alone. I am not an advocate for inconvertible bank paper; but for such a one as will better serve all commercial purposes, and which can at the will of the holders be converted into gold or silver.

In voting for Gen. Harrison let it not be said that I am sustaining a man who is unworthy of public confidence. He is the son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the friend and supporter of Thomas Jefferson, of James Madison and James Monroe. He has always been found ready and willing to enter the ranks in his country's defence, and I see nothing charged against him which has been sustained by proof calculated, in my opinion, to render him obnoxious to the charge of being a Federalist.

It is true that Gen. Harrison after having devoted a large portion of his life to the service of his country, has retired from public life and sought his ease and comfort by his own friends, but when the tocsin of war was sounded, or his country's liberties endangered, he has ever been found among the first to gird on his armor in defense of home and country's cause.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant. H. G. RUNNELS.

South Carolina.—The Richland Sentinel of September 19th says that accounts from different Districts of the State inform that "the People are coming!" and adds as follows:

"Had we six months to go on before the election we would carry the State handsomely. It will no doubt be greatly

ing to our sister Southern States to learn that South Carolina is likely to break the enchantment which has joined her to her idols."

GEN. SCOTT'S OPINION OF GEN. HARRISON.

Saratoga Springs, Aug. 20, 1840.

Dear Sir: Your complimentary letter of the 10th inst., inviting me on the part of the Harrison Committee of Correspondence for Butler county, to visit you, and be present at a Convention in Pittsburgh, has found me this place.

A tour through the Keystone State would be highly interesting to me; but my public duties at this time forbid, and I ought to add, that as an officer of the Federal Government, I early prescribed to myself the rule to abstain from taking an active part in the conflict of politics. Hence in thirty-two years, I have not once been to the polls, or to a party meeting. This official reserve has, however, never prevented me from discussing in the spirit of a freeman, in the casual intercourse of society, the merits of all public men and public measures of my time. Thus it has often fallen in my way to bear zealous testimony to the distinguished services of General Harrison, both as a statesman and a soldier. With those services I have long been familiar, and can only attribute to gross ignorance or to party malignity the recent imputations to which you allude.

If at the end of the late war with Great Britain, or at the end of that so successfully waged by Gen. Wayne against the Northwestern Indians, any person had shamelessly impeached the courage of Gen. Harrison, he would I am fully persuaded, have had not only his patriotism but his courage denied by every honest hearted American. I never was my fortune to serve in the field with Gen. Harrison. But I well remember the admiration entertained by any immediate associates in arms for the Hero of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs and the River Thames. This sentiment as far as I ever knew or believed, was common throughout our Army, both officers and men placing him, with one accord, in the class of our most gallant and successful commanders.

Without meaning to discuss the improved restrictions mentioned above, I cannot, being directly appealed to by your respectable committee, withhold this humble testimony from an old brother or soldier who has been so unjustly assailed in this late day of his fair renown.

I remain, my dear Sir, with high respect, your obedient servant. WINFIELD SCOTT.

Samuel A. Purviance, Esq. on behalf of Tippecanoe Club of Butler Co. Pa.

The Charlottesville Advocate states, that one of the speakers at the late Van Buren Convention in that place, a Col. Kayser, said he had lately seen General Harrison in Cincinnati, and that he looked like "a baboon." Let us see how this will read in connection with some of the encomiums bestowed on General Harrison by distinguished men of the country.

President Madison said:

"General Harrison (a baboon) has done more for his country with less commotion for it than any man living."

Gov. Shelby to Mr. Madison, May 18, 1810, says:

"I feel no hesitation to declare to you that I believe Gen. Harrison (a baboon) to be one of the first military characters ever known."

Hon. Langdon Cheves said:

"The victory of Harrison, (a baboon) was such as would have secured to a Roman General in the days of the Republic, the honors of a triumph! He put an end to the war in the Uppermost Canada."

Col. Richard M. Johnson July 4, 1813, says:

"We did not want to serve under cowards or traitors, but under one (Harrison, a baboon) who had proved himself to be wise, prudent, and brave."

John M. Niles, now Mr. Van Buren's Postmaster General, said:

"The defence at Fort Meigs, by Harrison, (a baboon) and the subsequent capture of the British army, may fairly be considered the most brilliant and extraordinary event of the late war."

This Col. Kayser probably saw his own shadow and took it for a baboon.

Progress of Crime.—A fellow was taken up in Natchez the other day for robbing a fellow boarder. He was a dancing master, and acknowledged that his first step in crime was cheating a Printer. Let this be a warning.

Domestic Manufacture.—We have lately seen a quantity of domestic shirting and sheeting from the Lexington Factory, which struck us as being superior to any article of the sort we have ever before examined. It is decidedly superior to any article of the same texture ever brought here from the North. The material is not only of the first quality, which is rarely the case with similar fabrics of Northern manufacture, but the thread is even, well twisted, and the weaving done in great perfection; and

what adds to all, it is remarkably cheap. Western Carolinian.

From the Globe. ORDER—No. 37. Head Quarters, 7th Infantry, Fort Mifflin, Sept. 9, 1840.

The Lieutenant Colonel commanding has the satisfaction to announce to the regiment, that an action was fought on the 6th inst. near Wachapreague, between First Lieutenant Hanson, with a detachment of 35 men of "B" and "H" companies, 7th Infantry, with a large body of the enemy, estimated at 80 or 100 warriors, in which the latter were severely beaten. To fight successfully, a force so superior in numbers, and that under the disadvantage of an ambush, requires no small degree of coolness and bravery, both in officers and men. The Lieutenant Colonel commanding is highly pleased at the skill and courage displayed by Lieutenant Hanson, as well as at the good conduct of the men under his command. He hopes and believes that the bright example set by this small detachment will not be forgotten by the regiment whenever an opportunity offers to engage the enemy.

By order of Lieut. Col. Whistler. R. C. GARDIN, Adj. 7th Infantry.

A letter to the Editor, from Montgomery county, states that the cotton crop is unpromising, the abundance of rain having caused it to shed and rot. Tobacco is injured also by the wet. Corn crops fine. More sickness than usual. And more politics than cash. Old Montgomery is nearly united for Harrison. Some of the Vans have lately come over, and others would do likewise, but for a false shame. Fayetteville, Obs.

The Boston Courier states, "We are authorized by the Treasurer of the late Montgomery Fair to say that sufficient progress has been made in the settlement of the various accounts to authorize the belief that the net proceeds will not fall short of twenty-five thousand dollars. It is with unfeigned satisfaction we publish this announcement. The Treasurer is now going. Whatever amount remains will remain to the donors."

Yankee Correspondent, Secretary of the Methodist E. Church says: "You take up a newspaper, and you read of the cities of Velsco, Brzozia, Ausin, &c., and you picture out in your mind Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, or at least, Louisville, Natchez, and Vicksburg; but you would be a little surprised in visiting those cities to find that some of them have only a dozen houses, and others of them none at all! In our papers, letters, &c., we Texans have a little of that grandiloquence which characterized the first settlers of our father land. It is just as easy to lay off a city as a village, and we can write towns, a little sooner than we can hamlets. And you know the maps of cities look better than the maps of villages; and who would not rather live in a town than in a hamlet?"

Galveston is to be a city without doubt—the New York of Texas. It is in its infantile state, being only about eighteen months old; yet it has, I suppose, 600 houses, and at present about 3,000 inhabitants. The winter population is greater, as in all southern cities; notwithstanding the delightful breezes, which blow from the gulf, make it a desirable summer retreat. Virgil knew nothing of the soft breathing zephyrs which daily and nightly fan the inhabitants of Galveston.

The proceeds of the Ladies Fair in Boston, held during the Convention week, are, it is said, nearly if not quite enough to complete the Bunker Hill Monument, for which purpose the fair was got up.

We learn from very good authority, that the Whig state Central Committee of New York, have ascertained, through the sub-committees existing in each county & township, the politics of nearly every voter in the state, and that Harrison's majority will be at least 15,000. Wil. Ado.

Jacob F. Mintzing, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Charleston, against five other candidates. The election turned entirely upon local and personal grounds.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. JOHN PICKARD, Mr. JEN. FORRESTER to Miss MARY GOODLOE.

Notice.

At August Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange county, the subscribers qualified as executors of the last will and testament of the late JOSHUA JOHNSON, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon; they, therefore, require all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all indebted to the same to make payment without delay.

JOSEPH HOSKINS, } Ex'rs.  
CALVIN JOHNSON, }  
ANNA JOHNSON, }  
August 24. 38-279



